



NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORI-

FOR 1876.

With which is incorporated  
"THE CHINA DIRECTORY."THIS WORK, in the FOURTEENTH  
year of its existence, is

NOW READY. FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the  
Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best  
and most authentic sources, and no pains  
have been spared to make the work com-  
plete in all respects.In addition to the usual varied and  
valuable information, the "CHRONICLE  
AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a  
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

THE  
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF

SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT

THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for the Works);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

THE

P. &amp; O. COMPANY'S ROUTES

AND

THE COAST OF CHINA;

also, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statis-  
tics, the corrected to date of publication, tending  
to make this Work in every way suitable  
for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.The present Volume also contains a  
Directory of Singapore.The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORI-  
is now the only publication of its kind for  
China and Japan.The Directory is published in two  
Volumes—Complete at \$5; or, with the Lists  
of Residents, Port Directors, Maps, &c.,  
at \$3.The Complete Directori- at \$3, are  
all sold; but a few of the Smaller Editions  
at \$1, are still on hand.Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily  
Press Office, or to the following Agents:—MACAO..... Mr. L. A. de Gmae.  
SWATOW..... Messrs. Quicke and Campbell.  
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LONDON..... Messrs. Bates, Head &amp; Co.

SAN FRANCISCO..... Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants  
Exchange.NEW YORK..... Messrs. S. M. Pelegrell & Co.,  
37, Park Row.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS.By Appointment to His Excellency the  
GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the  
DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYMEN,

And

APPLIED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS, REPAIRED,  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of  
Orders it is particularly requested that all  
business communications be addressed to the  
Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Board of Her Majesty's 28th Regiment  
will perform the following programme this after-  
noon in the Public Gardens, commanding at  
half past five:—

a religious war, in which case the Amer-  
icans would be confronted with fresh and countless  
hordes, and ultimately be driven back by  
more force of numbers. But it is far more  
probable that the Peking Authorities will  
endeavour to make speedy terms with Yacob  
Bao, since the campaign has always been  
unpopular with an influential section of the  
officials, who will now, doubtless, strenuously  
advise pacific overtures. But whatever may be  
the outcome of this war, it is evident to  
foreigners and natives alike that the rule of  
the Manchus in China is by no means so  
firmly rooted as it was a few years back.

In another column will be found, reproduced  
from one of our Shanghai contemporaries,  
some suggestive hints on the mode of living  
adopted by foreigners in the Model Settlement.  
Without fully endorsing all its re-  
marks on the subject, there is much truth in  
a great deal of what is stated. While we  
should hesitate to recommend foreigners to  
brave the rays of the noonday sun with  
so little protection that a fan, there can be  
no possible doubt that they would be less  
liable to sunstroke if they lived in a simpler  
manner. As a rule, foreigners both eat and  
drink too much. What is applicable to

Shanghai applies, if not with greater force, to Hongkong. Instead of  
regulating their diet according to the climate,  
the majority of the foreign residents out here  
are addicted to high feeding and copious  
libations. It is a well known fact that the  
too frequent indulgence in artificial drinks  
only aggravates the thirst they are intended  
to satiate. Highly-spiced dishes and alcoholic  
liquors both create heat, and, by paraking  
of freely of them, fuel is added to the fire  
of the body, and that of a non-heating char-  
acter should be taken by foreigners who  
wishing in this particular, take a lesson from  
the natives. This is certainly not very tempt-  
ing to a foreigner, but plenty of good dishes  
can be devised which are neither heavy nor  
unpalatable. By paying attention to their  
diet, and practising a little self-denial,  
foreigners in China can do much to contrib-  
ute both to their health and comfort during  
the long hot summer before them.

THOMAS GIBSON-BONNELL, member of the British  
bar, Hongkong, charged James Bisset, and eight  
other seamen, the first with unlawfully breaking  
up a cargo, and stealing 180 lbs. sugar,  
the second with the unlawful possession of

CHARGE OF STEALING A ARMED.  
The boatmen employed in the Powder-Hot  
Krafft plainly stamped upon them, were then  
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constable, but there seemed to be some doubt,  
after Mr. Webster's evidence, in regard to the  
case, which was accordingly remanded until  
Saturday next.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT

SIX JUNE.

BEFORE G. C. THOMAS, Esq., R. N.

SUPPLY OF "HORSES."

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## BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY.

In these days of "trucking and chucking" there is a sort of melancholy satisfaction in reflecting on the statesmanlike expedient adopted by the Government in the policy of this country. Two years ago the affairs of China were the subject of discussion in the House of Commons. Mr. Baxter, "a man to trade and peaceful counsels dear," called attention to the condition of the Chinese Empire and suggested a question relating to the assistance we were to give to the Chinese. He was informed that it was decided to specify with particularity in the course of his speech the manner in which his colleague had been approached by the Government in America and in Europe; but he said "he could not express his satisfaction with the course they had taken in Asia, where their policy had been one of indifference." To this Mr. Balfour replied: "My hon. friend asked whether the principle upon which the British Government ought to act is that of non-intervention in the affairs of other States—a very plausible principle, and one which in many cases ought to strictly adhere to—but my hon. friend forgot to say that there are cases in which our treaty rights and our duty are cases in which our national interests are concerned, and if his doctrine were to be applied rigidly and in every case, our treaty rights would be violated and our national interests would be sacrificed. This has been the principle invariably acted upon by the British Government. We have interfered with great success in the affairs of other countries, and with great success in our own affairs."

We interfered, for instance, in the affairs of Greece, and we established the independence of that State. We interfered in the affairs of Belgium, and we established the independence of Belgium as a separate State. We interfered in the affairs of Portugal, and enabled Portugal to obtain a free and parochial military Constitution. We interfered in the affairs of Spain, and like that of Portugal, obtained a free and parochial Constitution. We interfered in the affairs of Egypt, and we maintained the integrity of the Turkish Empire. We have interfered in the affairs of China, why? Because our treaty rights and our national interests are at stake." The consequences of some of these enterprises do not look so well now as they did when Lord Palmerston spoke; but his words are still useful in warning us "bitterly" in our foreign policy. *Post-Mail Gazette.*

## THE SILK TRADE IN PERSIA.

Centuries before Chardin wrote an account of his travels in Persia 200 years ago, the silk trade was flourishing in the Chian province of that country. When the silkworm disease broke out in Europe some twenty years ago the Italians were among the earliest to come to Ghilan to purchase eggs free from the malady. The disease was soon arrested, and it is said they brought with them from their own country a small quantity of diseased eggs for sale. Mr. Churchill, Consul at Resat, naively remarks that it is difficult to understand with what object the importation of diseased eggs could have been effected. The Persian Government was soon alive to the nature of the deed that had been committed, and in 1829 it prohibited the export of silkworms. No doubt, however, for this the prohibition was raised. No doubt, the consequences of the rapidity with which the disease spread, the Persians had good reason to hope they would export more diseased than sound eggs to Europe. In 1867 the disease had made such progress in Ghilan, Mazandaran, and Astrabad that Japanese eggs had to be imported. The silk trade produced great wealth for the Persians, and the disease ultimately depopulated. Khorasan was then reported to be empty, but to little purpose, as, in consequence of the disease, eggs from the infected parts of Persia were bought up and sent there in large quantities for the purpose of being sold. Mr. Churchill says that the silk produced now in Ghilan was not equal to that of the year before—*Reporters' Note*—and that the value of the silk produced in Ghilan was in 1875 under one-seventh of what it was in 1863. The table gives £719,200 as the value of the produce of 1865, and £104,400 as that of 1875.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to issue POLICIES OF MARINE INSURANCE on Correan Trade, payable in London, India, Australia, New Zealand, Sardinia, Mauritius, Java, Manila, China, Japan, California, &c., &c.

HONGKONG, 24th March, 1876.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent, the remaining one-fourth of the results of profit are to be fairly divided amongst those Insured out of those business profits that have been made during the year.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRTH PER CENT. (33 1/3%) will be allowed on risks to the ports of China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits, and on all other parts the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 1/2%) only.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

HONGKONG, 1st July, 1876.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurance as follows—

## MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRTH PER CENT. (33 1/3%) will be allowed on risks to the ports of China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits, and on all other parts the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 1/2%) only.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

HONGKONG, 1st July, 1876.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £45,000 on first-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premium will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD, Agent.

HONGKONG, 1st July, 1876.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPUM.

TUESDAY, 9th June.

Of New Pata, sales made to-day at £700 for cash, and at £370 on credit; of New Beaufort, at £500. Nothing else has been done in other kinds.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Bills, at demand, £3,100.

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, £3,100.

Credits, at 5 months' sight, £3,100.

Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight, £3,100.

On BOMBAY—Bank, sight, £23.

On CALCUTTA—Bank, sight, £23.

On SHANGHAI—Bank, sight, £73.

Private, 30 days' sight, £74 to 75.

SHANSHI—Bank, sight, £100.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Share, 4 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Gouton—\$650 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,075 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—\$1,34.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$215 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$330 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$150 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—37 per cent. discount.

Hongkong and Whampoa Steamboat Co's Shares—10 per cent. discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—The 69 per cent.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$45 per cent. discount.

Chinese Imperial Loan—\$100.

## SALES ON JUNE 8TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINNEE.

RED DATES—100 bags, at £3,00, by Tung Chien Yuen, 100 bags, at 50 lbs. £1,36, by Kwong Tack Wing to travelling trader.

Gum Olhannan—15 bags, at £4,30, by Kwong Wing Shing to travelling trader.

Black Pepper—100 bags, at £3,10, by Tung Shun Tai to travelling trader.

White Pepper—30 bags, £1,450, by Tung Shun Tai to travelling trader.

Brown Sugar—100 bags, at £2,90, by Shing Chong to local trader.

Beta—Nuts—10 bags, at £2,90, by Shing Chong to local trader.

Saigon Rice—10,000 piculs at £1,52 by Hop King to local trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER and Co's Letters.)

APRIL 1st.

Barometer—74.1.

Barometer—74.4.

Barometer—74.1.

Barometer—74.

